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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES INFORMATION NOTES

A RENEWABLE RESOURCES TECHNICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ^{1/}

by
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Scientific and technical information is one key to good decisions for planning, managing, and utilizing the renewable resources of the United States. Unfortunately, most people responsible for the management of these renewable resources have only antiquated means of access to the technical information to perform their many and varied jobs.

A Renewable Resources Technical Information System (RRTIS), is being developed by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and its cooperators. RRTIS aims at providing modern means of access to scientific and technical information. Note particularly that this is not to be a system for the Forest Service alone. Rather, we want to develop it in cooperation with others in order to meet our collective needs.

RRTIS aims at meeting the needs of all professionals concerned with renewable natural resources. Our primary focus is on the practitioners. Our surveys indicate that their needs are largely unmet. To a lesser extent we will provide additional services to the scientific community. Building our system will be a big, costly, and time consuming job. We can progress towards our goals only in an opportunistic, flexible, dynamic way--that is, as funds are provided by those who want better ways of handling scientific and technical information.

The Forest Service has a broad concern for these renewable resources. Our mission is not only management of the National Forests, but also cooperation on State and private forest lands, and research to benefit all sectors--Federal, State, and private. Our audience is not just the Forest Service. Professionals in many Federal agencies will benefit from RRTIS. We also hope to meet the needs of the State and private sector, particularly the State agencies, Extension Service, and industry.

Guest editor for this issue of ALIN is Peter H. Baez, head of the Forest Service's Editorial Section, Publications Group, Office of Information, Washington. Trained as a soil scientist (BS, Cornell; MS, Minnesota), Pete actually mapped soils on two Indian reservations before he realized he was not meant for the great outdoors. After a transitional stint as a laboratory soils technician, he embarked on an editorial career which started with the Navy and took him to Agricultural Research Service, Office of Communications, and the Forest Service. He's found his agricultural training most helpful in editing and reviewing technical manuscripts for USDA agencies. As for editing, Pete says: "It can be fun when you have a willing client."

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Teamwork will be the key to the successful development of RRTIS. For example, our foremost cooperator with respect to wildlife resources is the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior. We are working with them now to develop new data bases on endangered species, on important species of game and nongame, and on wildlife in important forest and range ecosystems.

The Bureau of Land Management, responsible for the management of the public domain, now the National Resource Lands, is cooperating with us to create FIREBASE, a computer-assisted, bibliographic reference service concentrating on all aspects of forest and range fires.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) has been involved to a small extent in technical information matters. Now BOR is talking about stepping up their effort, and we want to work with them. Outdoor recreational problems across the Nation are many and varied. Those who are responsible for managing the recreational resources need better access to the scientific and technical information that is available for their use.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is cooperating with us by funding a special library service that we call SEAMINFO. SEAM, an acronym for Surface Environment and Mining, is concerned with multimillion dollar efforts to reclaim lands after surface mining in the West. SEAMINFO will provide current awareness services, a computerized data base, and document delivery on the scientific and technical information related to reclamation of mined lands. We are negotiating with the University of Arizona to operate SEAMINFO. A recent development with EPA is the start of planning towards a bibliographic data base on nonpoint source pollution of water from forestry and range management activities.

RRTIS is concerned with multi-media materials. Included will be not only conventional documents --books, periodicals, and reports--but also the nonconventional materials that are of great value and use to the practitioners concerned with managing natural resources. One of the most interesting parts of FIREBASE is the reference to slides, talks, films, and other instructional

material for training. References to where and how such material can be obtained will be included.

Numerical and geographic data are not included in RRTIS. Countless systems already exist in the Forest Service and elsewhere for handling such data. However, these other systems could be referenced and described in RRTIS. In summary then, RRTIS will be concerned with bibliographic and textual scientific and technical information; it will not be concerned with what some people call hard data. It will include the many and varied activities that characterize scientific and technical information systems today.

Brokerage services will be an important part of RRTIS. Such services include current awareness, speedy document delivery, prompt referral and reference services. An information broker, just as a stock broker, should provide advice on new and current information, should deliver valued documents to the user, and should provide references and referrals to places where more and better information can be obtained. Information brokers are the essential middle persons between users and the world of information. Regional brokerage services will be an important part of RRTIS. PACFORNET, Pacific Coast Forestry Information Network, created by the Forest Service now is operational. Possibilities for creating a WESTFORNET and SOUTHFORNET are being studied.

As RRTIS is being constructed, we intend to develop and maintain close working relationships with the professional societies related to renewable natural resources. These societies, the professional homes of users of RRTIS, are involved with the handling of scientific and technical information. The Forest Service has a cooperative agreement with the Society of American Foresters whereby the Society indexes articles from its two publications, *Forest Science* and the *Journal of Forestry*. We then enter the references into our data base and provide the Society with cumulative indexes to its publications. We have a similar agreement with the Society of Range Management. The data base describing the contents of the *Journal of Range Management* and of *Forest Science* is complete. We have leaned heavily upon the thesaurus developed by the Entomological Society of America in developing data bases related to forest

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insects. We anticipate other such cooperative relationships with professional societies to develop in the future.

To the greatest extent possible, we will utilize existing data bases. Under way now is a project to catalog, worldwide, the data bases that are directly and indirectly related to forestry. Our first listing includes 100 such data bases. Ultimately the catalog will describe 200 to 300 data bases. This catalog should be useful to anyone wanting to acquire scientific and technical information. Another project now being kicked-off, will produce a catalog of data bases held by specialists. This catalog should be useful in identifying gatekeepers to information about forestry.

RRTIS expects to make extensive use of about half of the 19 data bases produced by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. CAB's 19 data bases, which were computerized in 1973, have now been acquired by the Agricultural Research Service, Data Systems Application Division, Beltsville, MD. These important data bases are due to be online by Lockheed Information Service, Palo Alto, California, for commercial use in the very near future.

Within the Forest Service, our efforts are being devoted to building a data base that describes the 1,500 publications per year which we issue. We still must decide how and when we will retroactively cover the tens of thousands of publications we have produced prior to 1973.

RRTIS will build new data bases only when gaps or special needs for data bases have been identified. One of our first efforts in this direction is a data base that provides information about 2,500 pesticides registered for use on forest and rangelands. This is extracted from a data base produced by EPA. FIREBASE has approximately 3,500 selected citations; most have lengthy informative digests. SEAMINFO will build a data base related to surface mining. Our Gypsy Moth file now includes about 2,000 entries. As funds become available, we hope to provide a new and better file on forest insects and diseases which we will call INTREDES II. ² Multiple use models and land use planning are topics on which we now have several hundred entries on file.

Earlier it was planned to build a file on endangered and threatened species. Then we discovered that the Corps of Engineers at Vicksburg, Mississippi, already had such a file. Cooperation among Federal agencies should speed completion of this file, which will be of great use to all concerned with these sensitive species. Several data bases in this country and elsewhere adequately meet the needs for scientific and technical information on format products. We do not intend to duplicate these data bases or services; rather, we will refer potential users to relevant data bases.

Whatever we do in this country must be compatible with international developments in scientific and technical information related to renewable natural resources. The Forest Service is working closely with Food and Agriculture Organization's, AGRIS Forestry, and other international organizations, such as the International Union of Forestry Research Organization (IUFRO) and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. We also are pursuing bilateral arrangements, as with Environment Canada and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) in Australia. Our goal and aspiration is for RRTIS to be widely used and an integral part of a worldwide forestry information network in 1980's.

1 / Adapted from a speech given to the Agricultural and Biological Sciences Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association at the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, IL., July 21, 1976, by Dr. R. Z. Callahm, then Director of Forest Environment Research, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

2 / INTREDES II, is the International Tree Disease Register. •



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complete volumes directly to PACFORNET users through its interlibrary loan department. University of California books are not lent to field people. Pertinent parts are xeroxed or a whole volume is found from some other source permitting the loan.

A CONTROLLED FORESTRY* VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH

by

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The Forest Service is compiling a controlled vocabulary in English for forestry. The need exists for such a standardized vocabulary to improve the utility and consistency of indexing and retrieval for a variety of computerized and manual bibliographic files being developed by the Forest Service and its cooperators.

Researchers and practitioners have expressed the need for a vocabulary useful for their individual needs. They also need a common vocabulary among diverse specialists who create and access various data bases. Indexers working with these developing data bases have depended on free keywords or on very specialized vocabularies. This controlled vocabulary provides a source of keyword descriptors for information retrieval. The vocabulary must balance the narrow, specialized interests of the individual with the broad interests of our information system. It must allow communication among all diverse specialists. In addition, term concepts as understood by practitioners as well as those appearing in the scientific literature must be incorporated.

The problems of organizing the language and terminology of forestry have long been recognized. The Society of American Foresters, International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, and Food and Agriculture Organization have promoted various efforts. Even greater demands for clarification and control of terminology in order to promote consistency and efficacy in indexing and retrieval have resulted from the proliferation of machine readable bibliographic data bases since 1970.

The goal of the Technical Information Office (TIO) of the Forest Service is to produce a list of 9,000 to 12,000 vocabulary terms relevant to forestry. We plan to have a preliminary vocabulary

completed by March 1, 1977.

Terms are presented according to ANSI Z39.19 standard conventions. Specialized vocabularies, e.g., taxonomic classifications, chemical structure and nomenclature, trade names, and common names of plants and animals are not included. This vocabulary is not a thesaurus, for it does not designate hierarchical relationships among terms. The preliminary list is alphabetized word by word; however, the published versions of the vocabulary can be alphabetized letter by letter.

The vocabulary is being constructed incrementally by subject categories. Seventeen subject categories were defined. As various subject areas are processed, some preliminary determinations of synonyms and related terms are noted. Also, specialists quickly review the subject lists for glaring omissions or inappropriate terms. Every effort has been made to search out and procure existing thesauri, glossaries, personal indexing lists, and standard textbooks. These will be utilized wherever possible.

Each term is placed on a card with the following information: subject category, a source of the term, scope notes (a brief definition for unusual or unique usage), a qualifier (when necessary to differentiate multiple meanings), a USE reference (where a preferred term has been established), and RT (related term--where significant term relationships exist).

Subject category lists are processed by the LBL thesaurus processing software (TBLD and PRNT) available through the Information Research Group, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), Berkeley, California. This software program has greatly facilitated the rapid production and manipulation of subject category lists. Subject category vocabularies can be published independently or merged into various combinations. The resulting vocabularies can be displayed as straight alphabetical listings, as thesaurus-type, indented displays, and as permuted listings on paper copy or microfiche. Vocabularies with suggested USE and RT relationships will be critiqued by specialists affiliated with research, major land managing agencies, and universities. Merged vocabularies for all categories will be reviewed to resolve

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inconsistent usage between specific subject categories and to incorporate comments of reviewers.

The forestry bibliographic data bases supported by TIO are designed to serve practitioners as well as researchers. Thus a large, flexible vocabulary should be available. TIO's data bases have additional retrieval capabilities by providing unique data element fields for geographic locators, taxonomic nomenclature, and a provision for specialized topical classification systems, in addition to a keyword descriptor field for which our vocabulary is intended. These additional fields reduce the need for including these categories of terms in the controlled vocabulary.

TIO is pursuing the concept that a controlled vocabulary providing correct term form and indicate in synonyms and preferred terms should increase efficiency in system operations as well as aid both the indexer and the searcher (user). Our hope is that a vocabulary list such as this will be a useful tool for keyword indexing in forestry data bases.

American National Standards Institute, Inc. 1974.
American National Standard Guidelines for Thesaurus Structure, Construction, and Use.
ANSI Z39.19 – 1974.

Breitling, W. 1976. *Forestry Terminology Contained in the FAO Index Term List*. Paper presented at Third Technical Consultation on AGRIS FORESTRY, Nancy, France, 14–16 June 1976.

Ford–Robertson, F. C. 1971. *Terminology of Forest Science, Technology Practice and Products*, English–language version.
Multilingual Forestry Terminology Series No. 1.
Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C.

*Adapted from a paper presented at xvi IUFRO Congress, Oslo, Norway, 21–26 June 1976.



PACIFIC COAST FOREST RESEARCH INFORMATION NETWORK

(P A C F O R N E T)

by
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PACFORNET is a library-based information network serving forest and wildland managers and researchers in five Pacific Coast states. The service is extended to users largely located in rural, and sometimes remote, areas. PACFORNET provides the four basic literature services required by professional workers: (1) current literature announcement; (2) access to large resource libraries and to special libraries; (3) general reference service and retrospective literature searching; and (4) reliable document delivery. All four services are provided directly by PACFORNET to Forest Service professional and technical employees in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. The current announcement service is also provided directly to state departments of forestry or natural resources, to faculty and graduate students in forestry schools, and to parts of private sector forestry. Document delivery for these users is accomplished through cooperating state and county libraries.

Core of the network is two service centers: PACFORNET SOUTH is located in the NAL field library administered by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley; PACFORNET NORTH is in the Forest Resources Library of the University of Washington, Seattle. It is administered under a contract let by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland. Immediately available library resources of PACFORNET consist of the specialized collection in the Station's library and the campus libraries of the University of California, Berkeley, and University of Washington. Backup resources for PACFORNET SOUTH include the library at the University of California, Davis. PACFORNET NORTH utilizes the Pacific

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Northwest Bibliographic Center. Both service centers also use the NAL and its Regional Document Delivery Systems as a backup resource. A Forest Service library in Juneau, Alaska, specializes in literature relevant to Alaskan forestry and land management.

All PACFORNET users get the *MONTHLY ALERT*. The contents are a selective repackaging of recently received literature relevant to Pacific Coast forestry. In addition to monographs, monographic serials, reports, symposia, etc., a few important journal articles are included. There are also environmental impact statements, theses, processed publications, and documents on legislation and hearings. Each issue averages about 160 items. The *ALERTs* cumulate into the PACFORNET data base, maintained on FAMULUS at the Station's library in Berkeley. This data base, searchable off-line, is also a union catalog of PACFORNET documents in the participating libraries. On January 31, 1976, the data base contained 13,734 citations. Participating libraries have microfiche editions of the data base in the form of author and title catalogs and a subject index.

The *ALERT* coupled with document delivery. Forest Service users return each *ALERT* cover to their PACFORNET service center, indicating the ID numbers of documents they wish to see. Retention copies (xeroxed or duplicates) are sent when possible. Otherwise the desiderata are loaned. All other PACFORNET users return the covers to their designated cooperating library. If these libraries do not have the materials, PACFORNET provides them.

Professionals in land management and forest-related research draw on the literature of many scientific fields including, increasingly, social and behavioral sciences. To supply PACFORNET users with such a broad spectrum of technical literature, we rely first on our cooperating university libraries. Users request general document delivery service on forms supplied to every Forest Service unit. They want to see documents which they have learned about through reading and correspondence, at meetings, in conversations, etc. Frequently field people receive incomplete or inaccurate citations and lack means to verify these. With skilled bibliographic

sleuthing, PACFORNET usually can correctly identify the desideratum. Delivery rate is more than 95 percent successful.

Field people have seldom had the benefits of direct access to technical reference services and literature searching. FTS (Federal Telecommunications System) makes the former feasible, and interactive computer-based information systems made the latter possible. PACFORNET SOUTH has a RECON terminal and a TI 700 interactive data terminal. With these, we access ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration) data bases, special Forest Service data bases on ORLOOK, and the commercial services available through DIALOG and ORBIT. Shortly PACFORNET will also be an access point for FIREBASE. New specialized information systems, such as the *Information System for Environmentally Sensitive Wildlife*, are continually coming on line. PACFORNET seeks out and utilizes any of these systems pertinent to our mission. PACFORNET SOUTH did all PACFORNET machine searching the first year. PACFORNET NORTH will soon have its own capability.

Manual searches must still be made. Lacking staff to prepare extensive bibliographies, PACFORNET makes introductory or gleaning lists. The user receives 10 to 30 citations covering the most recent 3 to 5 years. Documents requested from these lists include references, usually quite pertinent, to earlier literature. On request, PACFORNET will then supply these additional documents. In this fashion, the user can pursue the subject as completely as his time and need require.

PACFORNET regards the linking of users to subject specialists as a vital part of reference service. Often we have put foresters in touch with researchers who have yet unpublished information. For example, an officer from the Sierra National Forest wanted information on the ecological impact of decomposing rubber tires used as boat buffers in freshwater marinas. No literature existed on this subject, but PACFORNET learned that the Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg, Mississippi, had let a contract to study the effects of highway run-off on freshwater ecosystems.

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Rubber from automobile tires is carried into rivers and lakes in this way. We arranged contact between the Forest Service man and the contractees.

According to service-load statistics for fiscal year 1976, which ended June 30, 1976, PACFORNET circulated a total of 30,435 documents to Forest Service personnel. The *MONTHLY ALERT* announced 1,952 documents, which generated a circulation of 20,156. General literature requests generated another 10,379 requests. Most of these documents (some 8,000) were borrowed from the two major campus libraries.* The Station library at Berkeley supplied 720 of these documents; the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center furnished 410; the NAL and its Regional Document Delivery System provided 406; and 727 documents came from various other special libraries.

PACFORNET made 941 literature searches, of which 703 were computer based.

The service population includes approximately 1,200 professional and technical Forest Service employees in California and Hawaii, and approximately 1,428 in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon. We do not know what percentage of this population is using PACFORNET, and the population itself is constantly changing.

Serving this population are 3-1/4 librarians, 3 library technicians, 4 clerks, 2 employees from the Older American Program, and 4 to 7 students. A computer specialist from the Station's Computer Services Library in Berkeley helps maintain the PACFORNET data base.

PACFORNET serves its users from an at-hand resource of over 7,600,000 library volumes. It serves 41 National Forest Units and 14 research locations. Through its state and county library affiliates it serves an indeterminate number of other locations. The annual budget for FY 1977 is \$287,267. This represents 0.0125 percent of Forest Service expenditures in the five Pacific coast states.

*The University of Washington Library lends

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THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Society of American Foresters (SAF), with over 20,000 members, is the national organization representing the forestry profession in the United States. SAF defines forestry as the science, practice, and art of managing and using for human benefit, the resources of forest lands--trees, other plants, animals, soil, and water.

In keeping with its objective to advance forestry knowledge, the Society publishes journals, books, scholarly monographs, and proceedings. They are available from Society headquarters at 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Washington, D.C. 20014.

The *Journal of Forestry*, in its 74th year of publication, is a monthly magazine with a circulation of 22,000, including libraries. Of interest to foresters and other natural resource managers, the *Journal* contains articles, essays, editorials, columns, book reviews, announcements of meetings and workshops, reports, and news of official SAF activities.

Forest Science: A Quarterly Journal of Research and Technical Progress is designed for forest scientists and educators. Established in 1955, reports original research as well as theoretical concepts, and carries notes, comments, and book reviews.

Longer, more comprehensive studies appear as "Forest Science Monographs," published intermittently and distributed free to *Forest Science* subscribers.

In February 1977 SAF is launching the *Southern Journal of Applied Forestry*. This quarterly will serve the technical information needs of practicing southern foresters. Manuscripts from land managers as well as researchers will focus on new methods and techniques in all phases of forestry. *SJAF* will carry articles, short communications, and comments.

Articles in all three journals are referred by specialists in the various subject matter areas. SAF membership is not required of authors.

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Some of the books and pamphlets published by the Society are: *Terminology of Forest Science, Technology, Practice and Products*. 1971.

F. C. Ford-Robertson, ed. English-language version; first in series of multi-lingual forestry terminologies. Some 6600 forestry concepts with Universal Reference Numbers. (349 p.)

Forest Cover Types of North America. 1964. Report of the Committee on Forest Types. This publication, now being revised, is for many purposes the standard treatment of the subject. (67 p.)

National Areas of the Society of American Foresters. 1972. Robert E. Buckman and Richard L. Quintus. A register of 281 Society-designated natural areas representing 250 forest types. (38 p.)

Systems Analysis and Forest Resource Management. 1975. John Meadows, Bruce Bare, Kenneth Ware, and Clark Row, eds. Grouped by major areas of application, the papers deal with the practical uses of systems analysis as well as with theoretical and conceptual aspects. (457 p.)

Inventory Design and Analysis. 1974. W. E. Frayer, George B. Hartman, David R. Bower, eds. Proceedings of an SAF-sponsored workshop. (367 p.)

Forestry Handbook. 1955. Reginald D. Forbes and Arthur B. Meyer, eds. Working data for on-the-ground forestry. (1000 p.)

Other SAF publications of interest include the proceedings of the national conventions. These volumes contain the complete texts of papers presented each year. Recent examples are

1975 "America's Renewable Resource Potential-1975: The Turning Point"

1976 "Forestry Issues in Urban America"

1973 "Foresters in Land-Use Planning"



THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS CONVENTION IN NEW ORLEANS

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More than 1,400 members attended the 1976 National Convention of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) in New Orleans, October 3-7. Participants included SAF members from the United States, Mexico, and Canada as well as Europe, South America, and North Africa. The convention's theme----"Forestry for America's Future: Beyond the Bicentennial"----reflected concern for forestry's role in developing new sources of energy and in protecting the environment. Morning General Sessions held October 4 and 6 were devoted to this general theme; numerous concurrent technical sessions were held in the afternoons to discuss specific technical, economic, and legal problems faced by foresters.

At the opening General Session, Kenneth Boulding, economist with the University of Colorado's Institute of Behavioral Sciences, delivered the keynote address. Speaking on "Wood in the Energy Economy," Boulding discussed the need to find alternative energy sources to replace diminishing petroleum supplies. Boulding remarked that wood is energy stock derived from past solar energy income and in this respect it is not essentially different from coal and oil. Boulding assured foresters that they have no need to fear running out of business, as wood and other forest resources will play an increasing part in the attempt to use energy efficiently.

At a General Session Wednesday, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Vice President of the National Wildlife Federation spoke on "Forestry---for America's Future." He told the members that tougher laws, changing attitudes, and closer public scrutiny are all working to eliminate or control more effectively practices resulting in soil erosion, stream siltation, loss of wildlife or unnecessary abuses. Kimball stressed that better laws, a more enlightened and concerned citizenry and a greater sensitivity on the part of professional foresters and the timber industry to the need to accept or

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accommodate change are working positively to preserve the United States' forestlands base.

"Therefore," he said, "it seems to me there is a good chance the total acreage devoted to forests in our Nation will remain more or less constant."

Russell E. Train, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency spoke to SAF members at the closing luncheon Wednesday. Train stressed that environmental requirements are not designed or intended to constrain production or to limit the proper commercial use of resources; their function, he said, is to ensure that use of natural resources be carried out in ways that protect the environment. Stressing water quality and possible pollution from forestry activities, Train emphasized that if silvicultural activities are carefully planned and carried out, there is usually little impact on water quality if best management practices are followed.

Some of the foresters attending the convention got a firsthand view of southern forestry practices during an 8 hour bus trip in Louisiana and Mississippi on Tuesday. Tour guides provided information on slash and longleaf pine management in plantations and natural stands, salvage and recovery operations in hurricane damaged stands, and features of cultural and historical interest. Major stops included:

- * An equipment demonstration area showing modern felling, skidding, loading, and hauling equipment in actual operation plus a Rome Tree Puller and a pulpwood thinner-harvester.
- * The Earth Resources Observations Systems Application Assistance Facility, which assists in the forestry application of remote sensing data and develops the tools and techniques for interpreting remotely sensed images for forestry purposes.
- * An industrial tree improvement center, where there was a discussion of tree improvement programs in the South. Located at the center was an experimental pine nursery, a cottonwood clonal nursery, and a grafted selection seed orchard with grafted trees 3 to 12 years old. Cone collection from the

orchard was in progress.

- * The old Great Southern Lumber Company plantation, established in 1924-25, where plantations from 8 to 52 years old were seen.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1875, The American Forestry Association (AFA) is one of the oldest conservation organizations in the country, predating not only the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, but the forestry profession in America as well.

From its beginnings as a small organization composed primarily of botanists and horticulturists, AFA has grown to a membership of 80,000, representing a broad cross section of business and professional people. While foresters comprise roughly 10 percent of this number, doctors, teachers, lawyers, other professionals, and many small landowners make up the majority of AFA members. Membership is open to anyone, young or old, with or without education or experience in forestry.

The primary goal of AFA is the advancement of intelligent management and use of our forests, soil, water, wildlife and all other natural resources necessary for an environment of high quality and the well-being of all citizens.

Few, if any, conservation groups can point to as many accomplishments for protection and wise use of natural resources over as many years as AFA, which has had a vital influence on national conservation programs and policy for more than a century.

During this time, the Association has sponsored five American Forestry Congresses, the most recent in Washington, D.C. in October 1975. AFA also has played a role in the creation of some of the earlier forestry schools, influenced establishments of state forestry programs, and was active in the establishment of the forest reserves (now National Forests), and of the Forest Service to administer them. The Association has also helped in the passage of a number of major

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conservation laws, including the Weeks Act, the Clark-McNary Act, the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and the Forestry Incentives Program.

In recent years AFA has taken the lead in a new approach to conservation policy making through its "areas of agreement" concept. By virtue of its position as an independent and nonpolitical citizen voice for forestry, AFA has worked to bridge the gap between competing interest groups in order to develop sound and workable forestry policies and laws. To do this, an *ad hoc* committee of conservation and timber industry representatives has met frequently during the past several years under the auspices of AFA whenever there was a need to resolve forest policy issues. Although major differences of opinion continue to exist, and always will, areas of agreement are frequently found. In addition, areas of substantive disagreement are identified and thus brought more clearly into focus, for the ultimate benefit of the public and the lawmakers.

This same approach proved extremely useful in another context, when during 1975 and 1976, AFA, under a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, held a series of regional workshops across the country to bring together key government, business, and conservation interests for an exchange of information and ideas on the control of nonpoint source water pollution from forestry activities.

The best known publication of The American Forestry Association is its monthly magazine *American Forests*, which has not missed an issue in seven decades. It is one of the few natural resource magazines in America dedicated to reporting facts on all sides of conservation issues so that its readers can make their own decisions. Through editorial comment, however, the Association assumes its leadership role in conservation.

Other publications include: *Knowing Your Trees*, a 349-page encyclopedia of American trees, containing information and photographs of more than 170 trees; *Growing Your Trees*, a 72-page,

paper-bound reference on the selection, planting and care of trees around the home; *Trees Every Boy and Girl Should Know*, describing eighty-one major American tree species; *Inside Wood*, a unique book describing in text and photographs the structure and function of wood itself; and the latest AFA publication, *Famous and Historic Trees*, an educational, well-illustrated book describing the unique and historic stories of two hundred and sixty-eight famous American trees. Publications and prices are available upon request from the Association at 1319 Eighteenth St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

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CORRECTION


Dr. A. H. Parker, Acting Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, has pointed out several errors of fact in my article entitled *Searching Entomological Literature: Secondary Services are the Primary Resources* which appeared in Vol. 2, No. 6, Agricultural Libraries Information Notes.

Reference is made particularly to my comments on the *Review of Applied Entomology, Series A and B*. The review keeps consistently up to date and attempts to include articles from previous years that have been missed previously. The "... 4-month delay ..." statement is incorrect. I also regret having overlooked the fact that subject indexes are now published with every monthly issue; in addition, combined indexes, further augmented, are now published annually.

Finally, the remarks made about the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* were not intended to imply that this journal, which covers all aspects of tropical diseases, has as wide a coverage of the medical and veterinary entomological literature as Series B of the *Review*. Although the two journals contain roughly the same total number of abstracts, all those in the *Review* have an entomological content, while this is true of less than a quarter of the items in the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*.

— Richard H. Foote

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Since 1933, AFA has sponsored a Trail Riders of the Wilderness Program, featuring horseback, canoe and hiking trips into the Nation's wilderness areas. AFA also maintains the only listing of largest trees in the country, known as the "Social Register of Big Trees." In addition, thousands of copies of the AFA career booklet, "So You Want To Be A Forester?" have been distributed to high school students throughout the country. 

NEW SERIALS RECEIVED AT NAL



Commerce America. Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce. v. 1, no. 1, January 1976. HF105.C6. Supersedes *Commerce Today*.

EDRO SARAP Research Technical Reports. Washington, U.S. Food and Drug Administration. v. 1, 1976. a. TX531.E2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF NOTE



Agronomic Research for Food. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1976. 97p. (Special Publication no. 26). Available from the Society, 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Index to Apicultural Abstracts 1950-1972. Eva Crane and Gordon F. Townsend. (Folkestone, Kent, Eng.,) Dawson for Bee Research Association. (1976) 2 vols. \$100.

Index to Free Periodicals. v. 1, no. 1 — January-June 1976— Ann Arbor, Michigan, Pierian Press, 1976— 2x year. \$15 prepaid; otherwise \$17/yr. Available from Pierian Press, P.O. Box 1808, Ann Arbor 48106.

Narrative Evaluation Report on the Institute for Training in Librarianship. Funded under Title II B Higher Education Act of 1965. Henry C. Chang. St. Croix, U.S. V.I., College of the Virgin Islands, 1976. 121p. For information apply to the author, College of the Virgin Islands.

Standards for meat and poultry products -- a consumer reference list. (Washington, D.C.) U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. 1976. 7p. Free. Apply to APHIS, Washington, D.C. 20250.

A Technical Glossary of Horticultural and Landscape Terminology. Washington, D.C., Horticultural Research Institute, Inc. (c.1971) 109p. \$9.95 retail; \$6.00 to libraries; \$5.00 per copy on orders of 25 copies or more. Order from the Horticultural Research Institute, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Environmental Quality. Washington, D.C., Council on Environmental Quality, 1976. (7th annual report) \$3.50. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-010-00031-2.

Access to Sources of Information on Agricultural Development in the Sahel. Gretchen Walsh. East Lansing, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1976. 29 p. (African Rural Economy Program. Working Paper No. 17) Available from Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

Descriptive Cataloging in a New Light. Herbert H. Hoffman, Santa Ana, California, 1976. 200 p. \$4.00 pap. Order from: The Rayline Company, 1413 East Edinger, Santa Ana, California 92705

FAO Books in Print 1976-77. Unipub, 1976. 87 p. Free. Request from UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1945-1975. Compiled by Alfred G. Moss and Harry N. M. Winton. New York, (Continued on page 12, col. 1)

(Continued from page 11)

Unipub for United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 1976. 2 v. (964 p.) \$38.50.
Order from: UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Climate and Food: Climatic Fluctuation and U.S. Agricultural Production. Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, 1976.
221 p. \$7.75. ISBN 0-309-02522-2.

Available from: Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Energy for Rural Development: Renewable Resources and Alternative Technologies for Developing Countries. Washington, D.C., Board on Science and Technology for International Development, National Research Council, 1976. 306 p. Free.
Available from: Board on Science and Technology for International Development, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Renewable Resources for Industrial Materials. Washington, D.C. National Academy of Sciences, 1976. 283 p. \$8.25. ISBN 0-309-02528-1.
Available from: Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

The International Rice Research Newsletter. No. 1, October 1976 — Available from IRRI, P.O. Box 933, Manila, Philippines.

Irricab (Current Annotated Bibliography of Irrigation). q. Available from: IIRC, Canada, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, K1G 3H9.

MEETING, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, S.C.
Contact: S. G. Turnipseed, Sec.-Treas., Edisto Experiment Sta., Blackville, S.C. 29817.

January 30–February 3: AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. MID-WINTER MEETING. Sheraton–Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

February 8–10: ANNUAL MEETING, WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Stauffer's Riverfront Towers, St. Louis, MO/USA.
Contact: Dr. R. M. Menges, P.O. Box 267, Weslow, Texas 78956.

February 14–18: SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT. Annual Meeting.
Contact: Dr. M. M. Kothmann, Chairman, 1977 SRM Program Committee, Dept. of Range Science, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

March 7–9: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Stouffers National Center Hotel, Crystal City, Arlington, Virginia.
Contact: Mrs. Helena Lemp, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

April 17–22: SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH MEETING, ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Holiday Inn, Guadalajara, Mexico. Contact: R. L. Harris, Sec.-Treas., USDA, ARS, P.O. Drawer DG, College Station, TX 77840.

May 9–11: BELTSVILLE SYMPOSIUM II, "BIOSYSTEMATICS IN AGRICULTURE." Beltsville, Md. Contact: BARC Symposium, Room 117, B-001, BARC-West, Beltsville, Md. 20705

AGRICULTURE DATEBOOK



1977

January 25–27: SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES INFORMATION NOTES is published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705. Leila Moran, Editor.

<u>APPOINTMENTS</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Regina Nickleson	Stu. Aide	LS	12/13/76	
Beth Appenzeller	Stu. Aide	Main.	12/15/76	
Elizabeth Norleen	Lib. Techncn.	Ref.	12/7/76	4
Patsy Krug	Lib. Aide	Util.	12/27/76	2
Cheryl Grady	Stu. Aide	Lend.	12/16/76	

RETIREMENT

Katherine Daley	Admin. Librn.	OD	11/18/76	12
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REASSIGNMENT

Robert Gillingham	Lib. Aide	Main.	12/5/76	2
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PROMOTION

Regina Duck	Lib. Aide	Util.	12/5/76	3
Marie Rojas	Lib. Aide	Util.	12/5/76	1
Idalia Acosta	Librn.	Catalog.	12/19/76	11
Marianne Davies	Lib. Techncn.	Util.	12/19/76	7

QUALITY INCREASE (Correction) November supplement read; promotion, should have been; quality increase.

Anita Speight	Lib. Techncn.	Index.	11/21/76	5
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RESIGNATIONS

Mary Fealy	Lib. Techncn.	Index.	12/17/76	4
Joyce Thomas	Stu. Aide	Main.	11/30/76	

PERIPATETIC STAFF

Travel data listed under this heading is based on fiscal information supplied by the Library's Management Services Office. If you attended a professional meeting or course on your own initiative and wish to be listed in this column, please advise Leila Moran or Shirley Surprenant in writing. Any corrections should also be forwarded in writing to Shirley Surprenant.

* * * * *

Dean Gamble attended the National Forum on Scientific Technical Communication Conference, at the Boston Museum of Science, Boston, Massachusetts, November 10-11, 1976.

Robyn Frank attended the Young Executive Committee Meeting, Airlee, Virginia, November 15-18, 1976.

Richard Farley attended the Science and Land-Grant Libraries Conference, Fort Collins, Colorado, November 17-20, 1976.

Samuel Waters attended the Management Council Meeting, Williamsburg, Virginia, November 30 - December 3, 1976.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

November 18, 1976

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES

Minutes of November 16, 1976

REGULAR MINUTES

The regular meeting was held at 10 a.m. in Room 1400 chaired by Robert Butler.

PRESENT

Idalia Acosta, Helen Butler, Robert Butler, Betty Daniel, Elizabeth Dolina, Richard Farley, Christopher Harris, David Hoyt, Celeste Huecker, Leslie Kulp, Gloria Pugh, Melody Snare, Joseph Swab, Mary-Stuart Taylor and Carl Younger.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the meeting of October 19 were reviewed and approved with the following changes:

- Near the end of the report of the SSP Coordinator in place of "women's programs" put "cooperative education programs."
- In the first paragraph of the section "New Business" in the sentence "He indicated that the University stresses social programs, the s and p in social programs had been left out.
- In second last paragraph of the same section in place of "A committee member" put "Celeste Huecker."

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was approved.

REPORT OF THE EEO COORDINATOR

No report.

REPORT OF THE SPANISH SPEAKING COORDINATOR

Mrs. Acosta attended a meeting of the Washington Council of SSP Coordinators on November 3. A talk was given concerning the SSP Program in the Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic Center. The conclusion made was that the Program was a failure due to problems in recruiting. Learning aids were demonstrated for assisting in preparing for the PACE exam. These learning aids will be made available by the SSP office at the Civil Service Commission. Announcements on summer employment of high school students have been published and the SSP's are to contact the high schools beginning now. The next meeting of the SSP's will be on November 30.

REPORT OF THE FWP COORDINATOR

At a meeting on November 10, proposed classification standards for the "secretary" series were discussed. This series, in which positions are filled mainly by women, is being reviewed and rewritten by the Civil Service Commission. When completed other series with a large percentage of women will come up for review.

REPORT OF THE EEO COUNSELORS

Mary-Stuart Taylor reported that she received one complaint in October which was resolved and has been reported to the Executive Officer.

REPORT OF THE EEO CHAIRMAN

Mr. Butler reported that he received from the Director's Office a report titled "Special Analysis on Civil Rights Activities", which reported expenditures in those activities. This report was circulated among the committee members.

OLD BUSINESS

At the previous meeting it was suggested that assistance for graduates of the Library Program of New Mexico Highlands University be requested from the Associates of NAL. Mr. Butler discussed the matter with Leila Moran who indicated that the NAL Associates have few funds, which are used to support projects of a scholarly nature, primarily publications and symposia, and do not have funds available for assistance of the type requested. Assistance previously given to foreign students was accomplished with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Farley suggested that the SSP Coordinator might assist students from New Mexico Highlands in obtaining positions in Federal Agencies such as Library of Congress upon completion of course work and training. Mrs. Acosta agreed and indicated that she would talk to the students and, if requested, help them in applying for positions at the Library of Congress or other Federal Agencies.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Butler submitted to the committee a proposal recommending that the Library prepare and submit an Action Plan for FY 1977 and a Narrative Progress Report for FY 1976 as soon as possible and that an EEO Coordinator or Acting EEO Coordinator be appointed. A formal motion to accept the proposal was made by Betty Daniel and seconded. The Committee approved the recommendation unanimously.

David Hoyt asked the committee whether employees, especially new employees, are aware of the duties of the counselors, whether they know what the counselors are for and how they are to be used. It was pointed out that it is required that pictures of the counselors be posted on the bulletin boards. It was agreed that Mr. Butler would talk to Mr. Thies about this and would also suggest to Mr. Thies that the names of the counselors be indicated in the NAL mimeographed phone book and in the Department's phone book. Discussion followed on whether new employees were aware of EEO Programs in general. Gloria Pugh made the motion, which was seconded, that the EEOAC recommend that the procedure whereby a packet of materials concerning EEO programs is given to new employees be reinstituted and that orientation on EEO programs be given to new employees by their supervisors. This motion was accepted unanimously. Finally David Hoyt suggested to the committee, but no motion was made, that a series of lectures be given to COSNAL by Civil Rights and EEO people in the Department to inform the NAL supervisors of activities on EEO within the Department.

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